

The background image shows a close-up of a biofilter, which is a porous, light-colored material covered in a dense, green, fuzzy microbial growth. A metal ruler is placed horizontally across the middle of the frame to provide a sense of scale. The ruler has markings in both inches (0 to 12) and centimeters (0 to 30). The text is overlaid on this image.

Assessing the Efficacy of the Aerobic Methanotrophic Biofilter in Methane Hydrate Environments.

Principal Investigator: David L. Valentine, UCSB

**Personnel: Dr. Frank Kinnaman, Dr. Susan Mau,
Blair Paul, Monica Heintz, Christopher Farwell.**

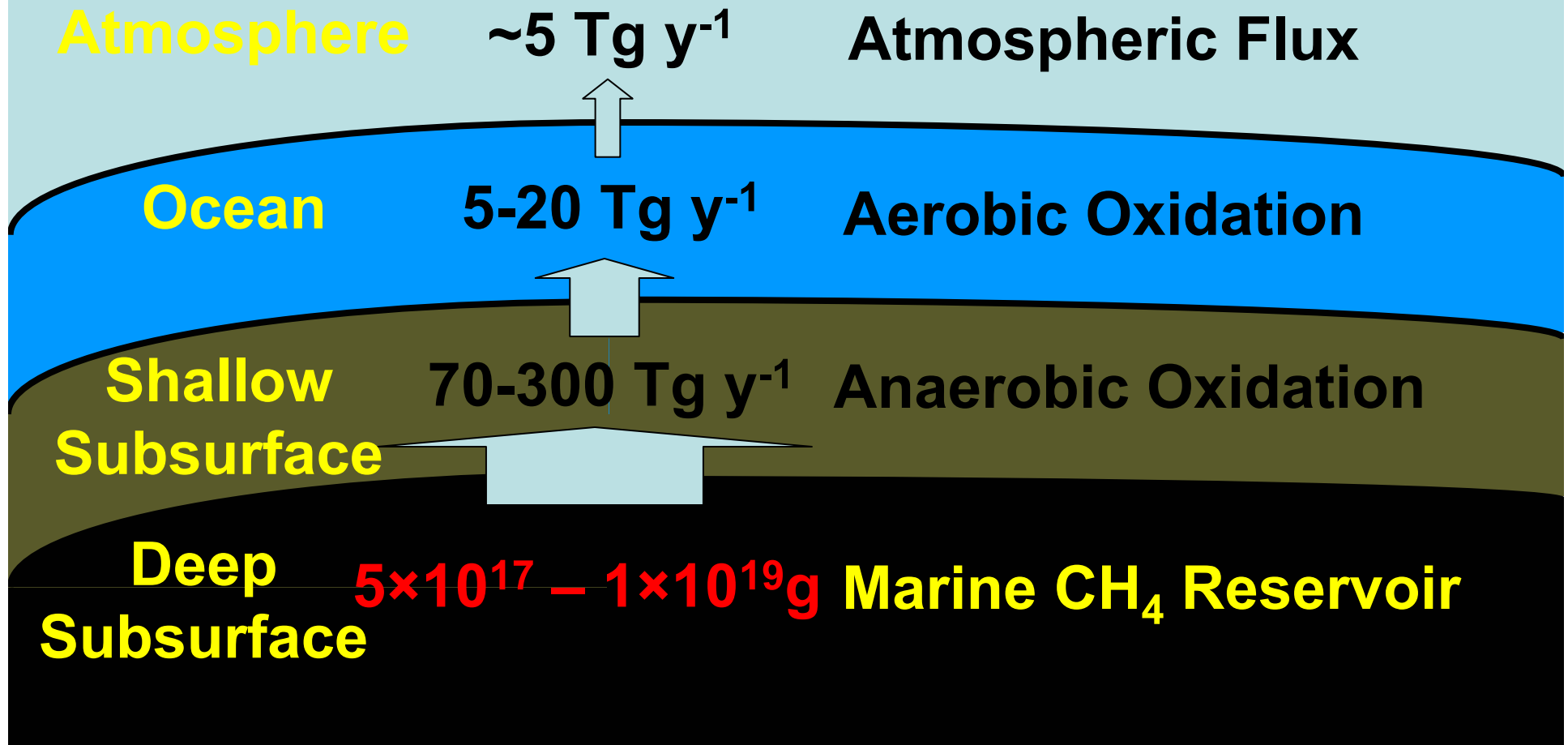
Overarching Goal

- **Assess the importance of methanotrophy in preventing the escape of marine methane from hydrate and related reservoirs to the atmosphere.**

Outline

- **Background**
- **Objective 1: Impact of mats on flux**
- **Objective 2: Regional SBB CH₄ budget**
- **Objective 3: Methanotrophic controls**
- **Schedule**
- **Milestones**

Marine Methanotrophic Biofilter



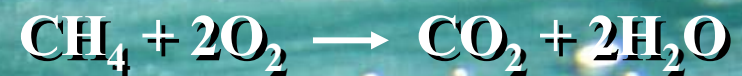
Background

Two Biofiltration Regimes

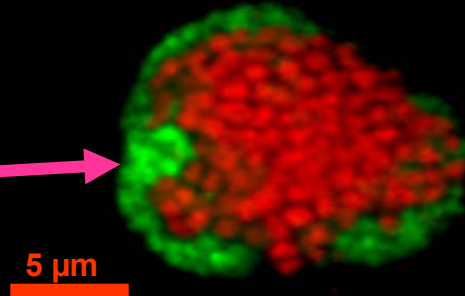
Anaerobic



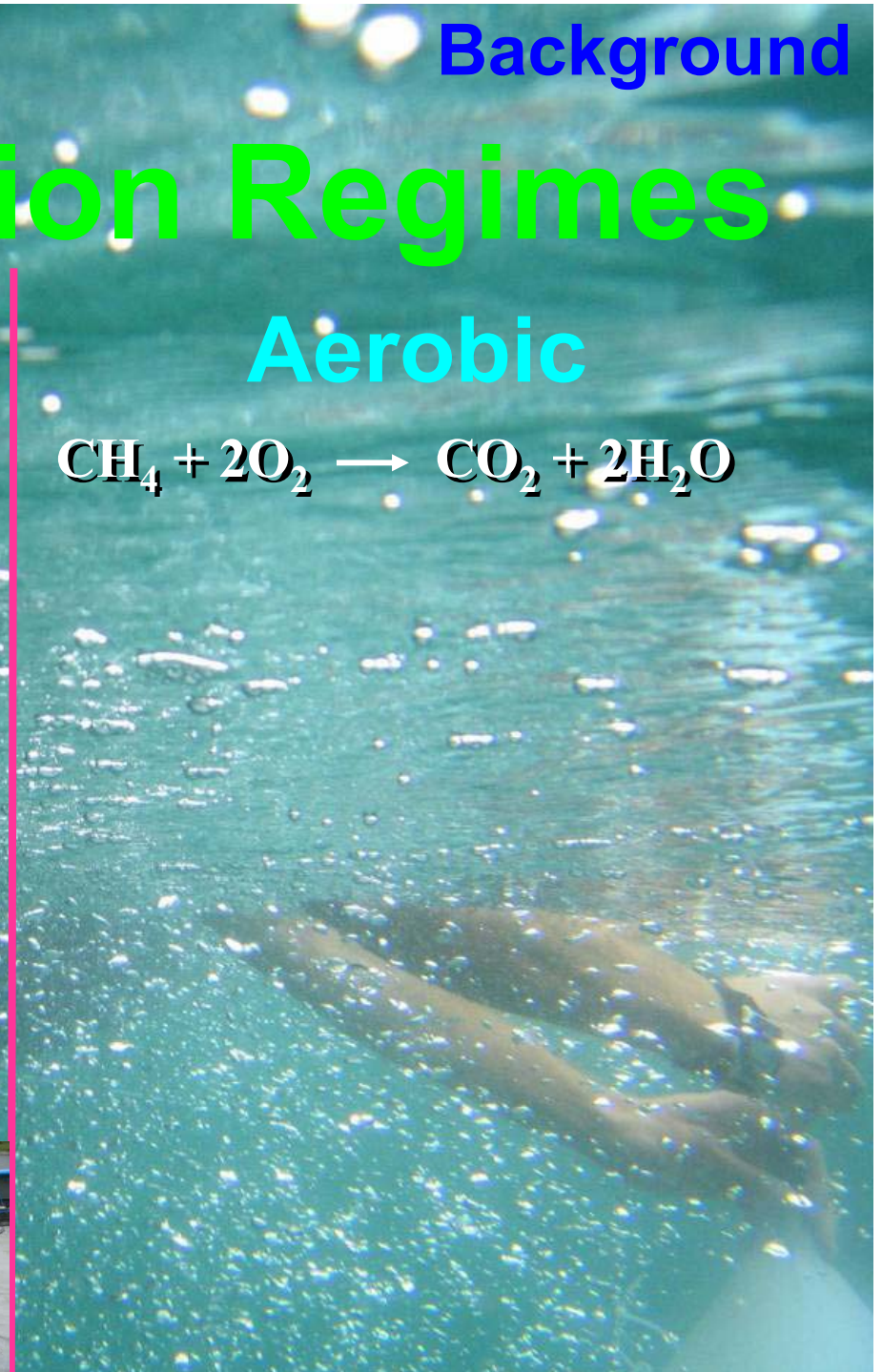
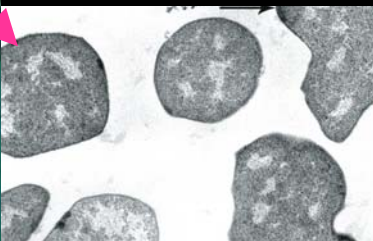
Aerobic



Boetius et al. 2000



5 μm



Objective 1

- Determine the impact of benthic microbial mats on methane flux from the subsurface into the ocean. Specifically, identify methanotrophic organisms living in benthic mats at cold seeps, and quantify their capacity for methane oxidation.

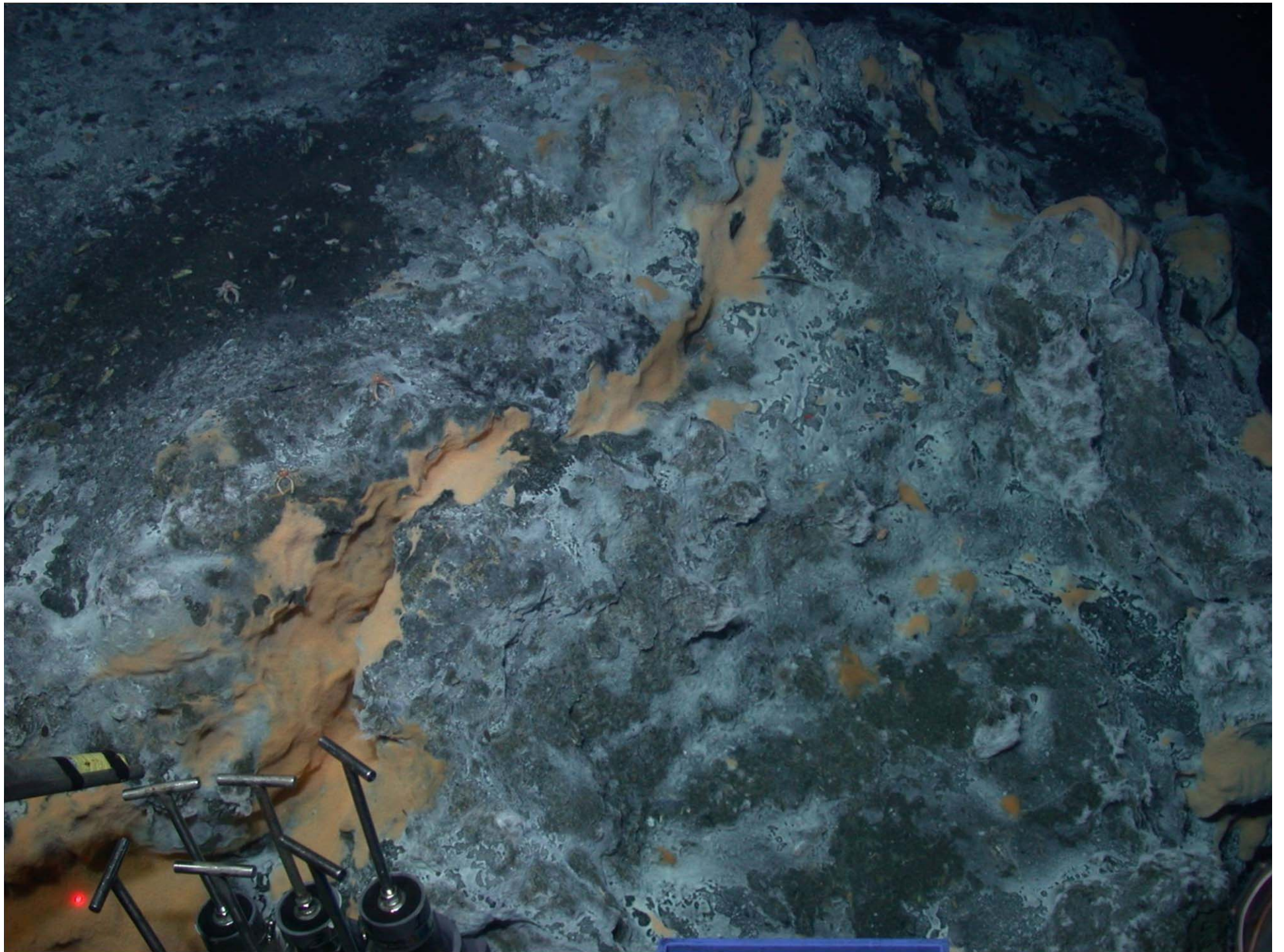
Benthic Methanotrophs

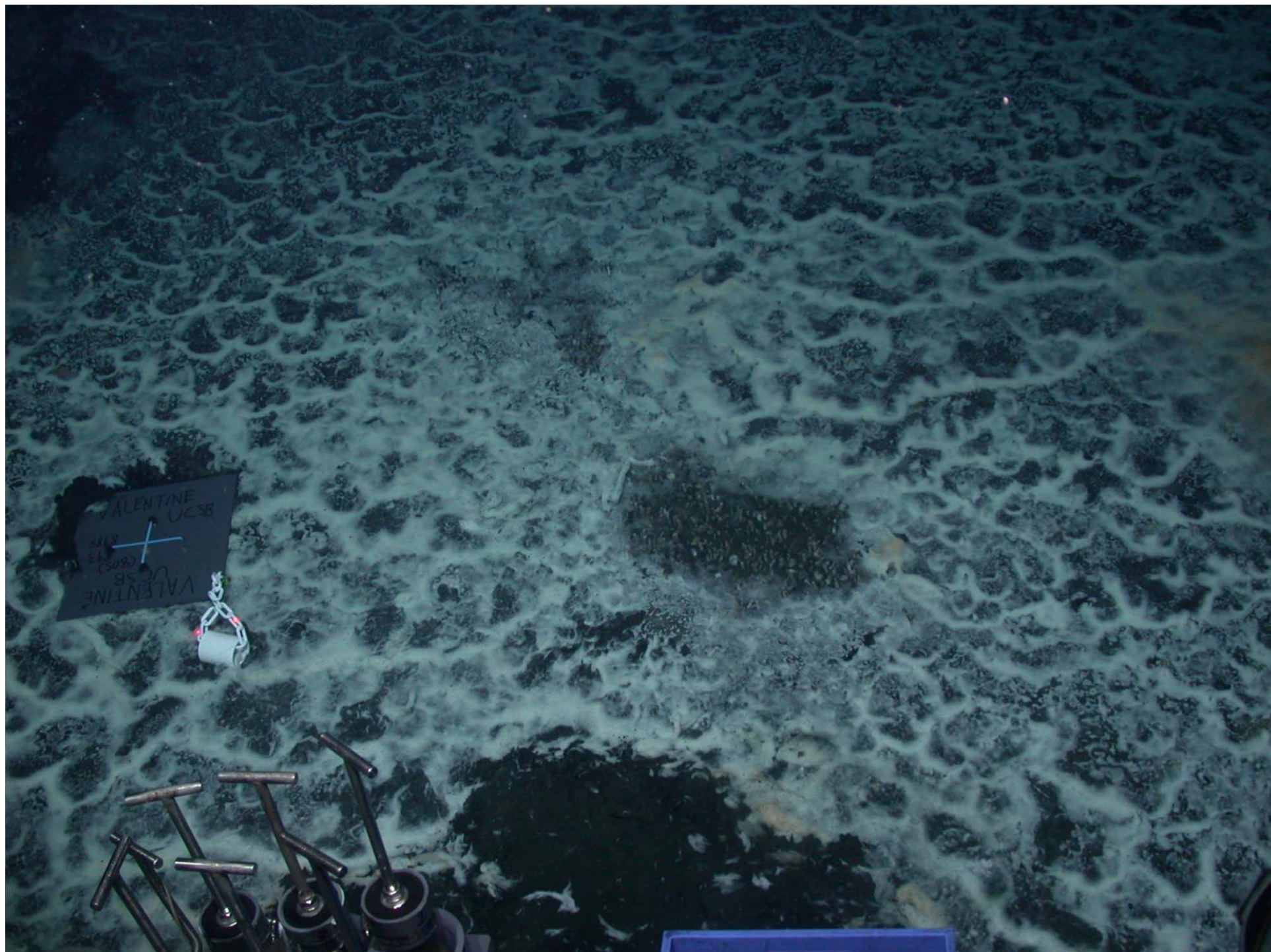
H. Ding and D.L. Valentine Methanotrophic bacteria occupy benthic microbial mats in shallow marine hydrocarbon seeps, Coal Oil Point, CA. JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 113, G01015, 2008.



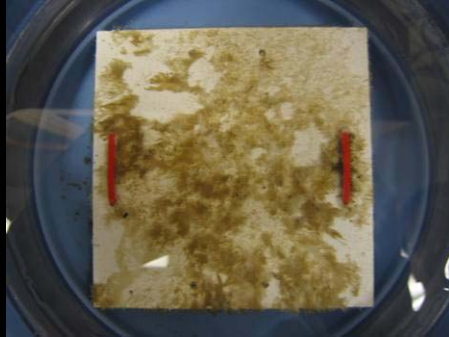


→ Santa Monica Basin

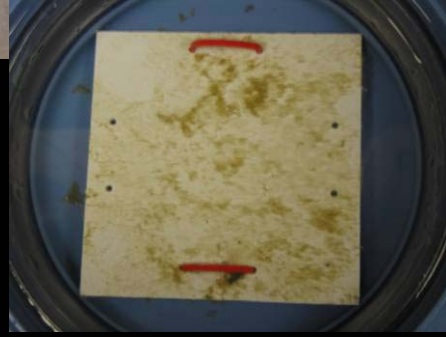




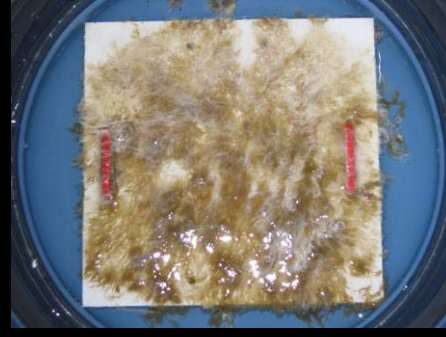
In-situ Cultivation



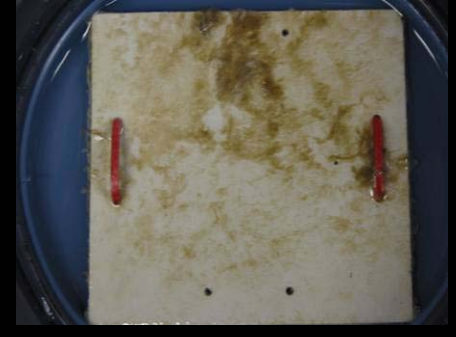
Day 14



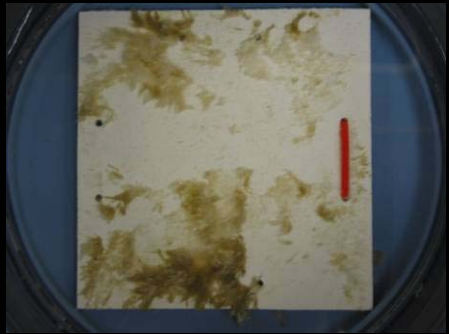
Day 21



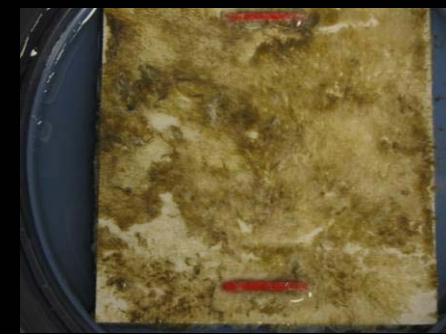
Day 28



Day 35



Day 49



Day 56



Day 70



Day 77



Day 84



Day 91



Day 98



Day 105

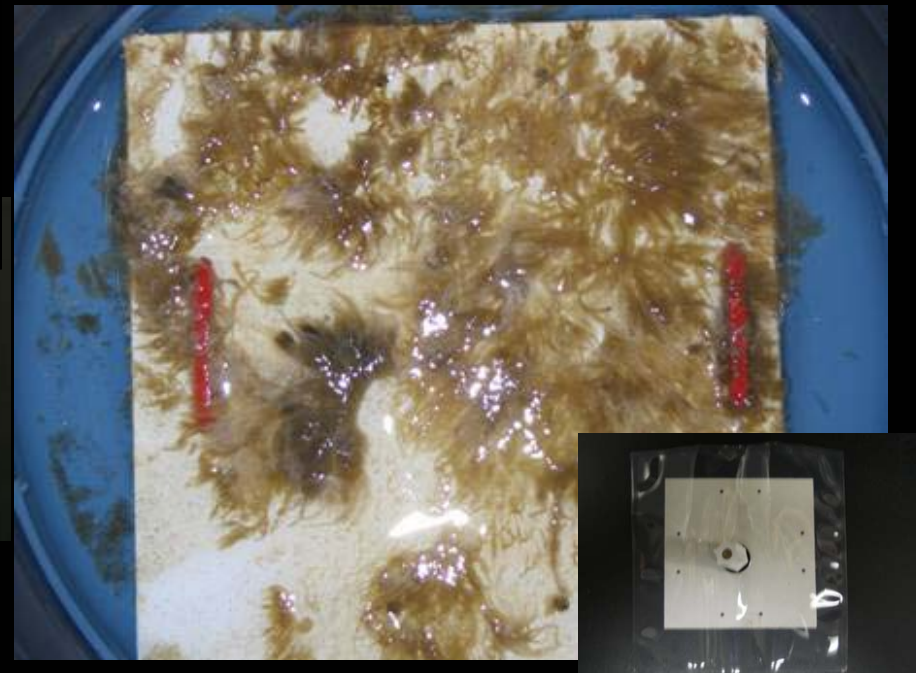
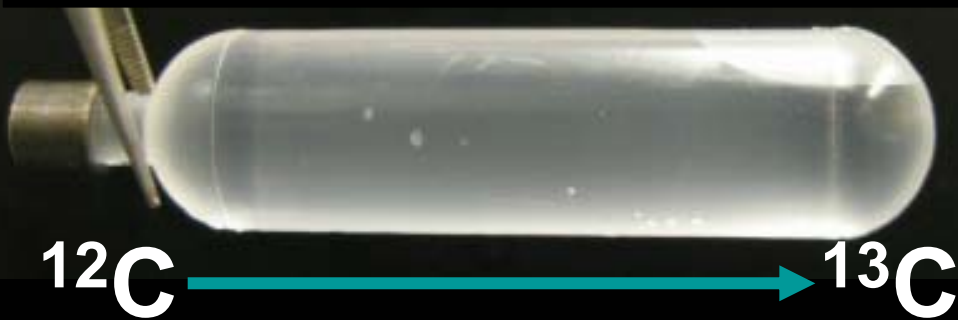
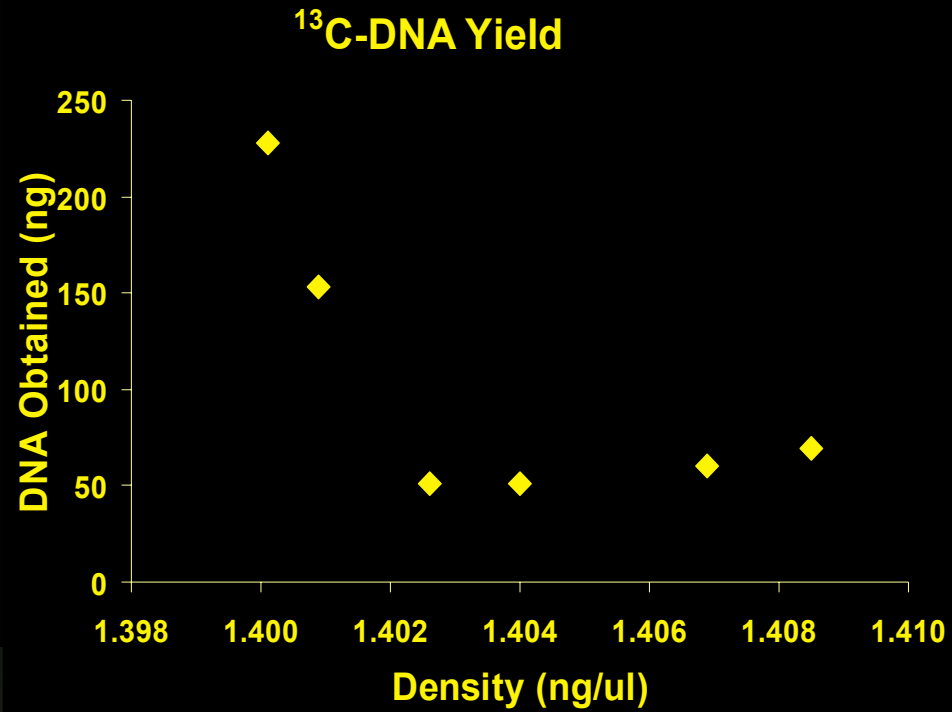
In-situ Incubations



Proposed Experiments

- **Molecular analysis of mat communities,**
- **Rate measurements to assess capacity to oxidize CH₄,**
- **Isotope probing experiments to directly assess the cellular uptake of CH₄.**

Early Results



Potential Impact

- **Potential to reveal the identities and importance of benthic communities in moderating the flux of methane from the subsurface to the ocean.**

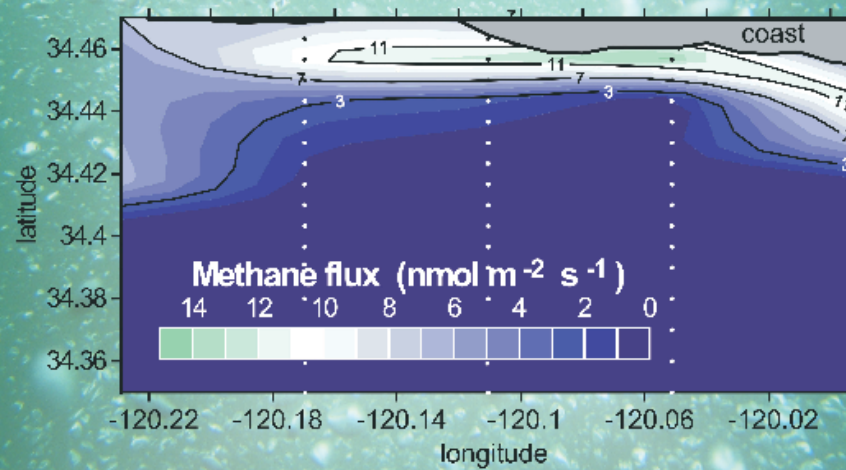
Objective 2

- **Develop a regional methane budget for a classic marine environment containing methane hydrates and cold seeps – the Santa Barbara Basin.**

Surface Waters

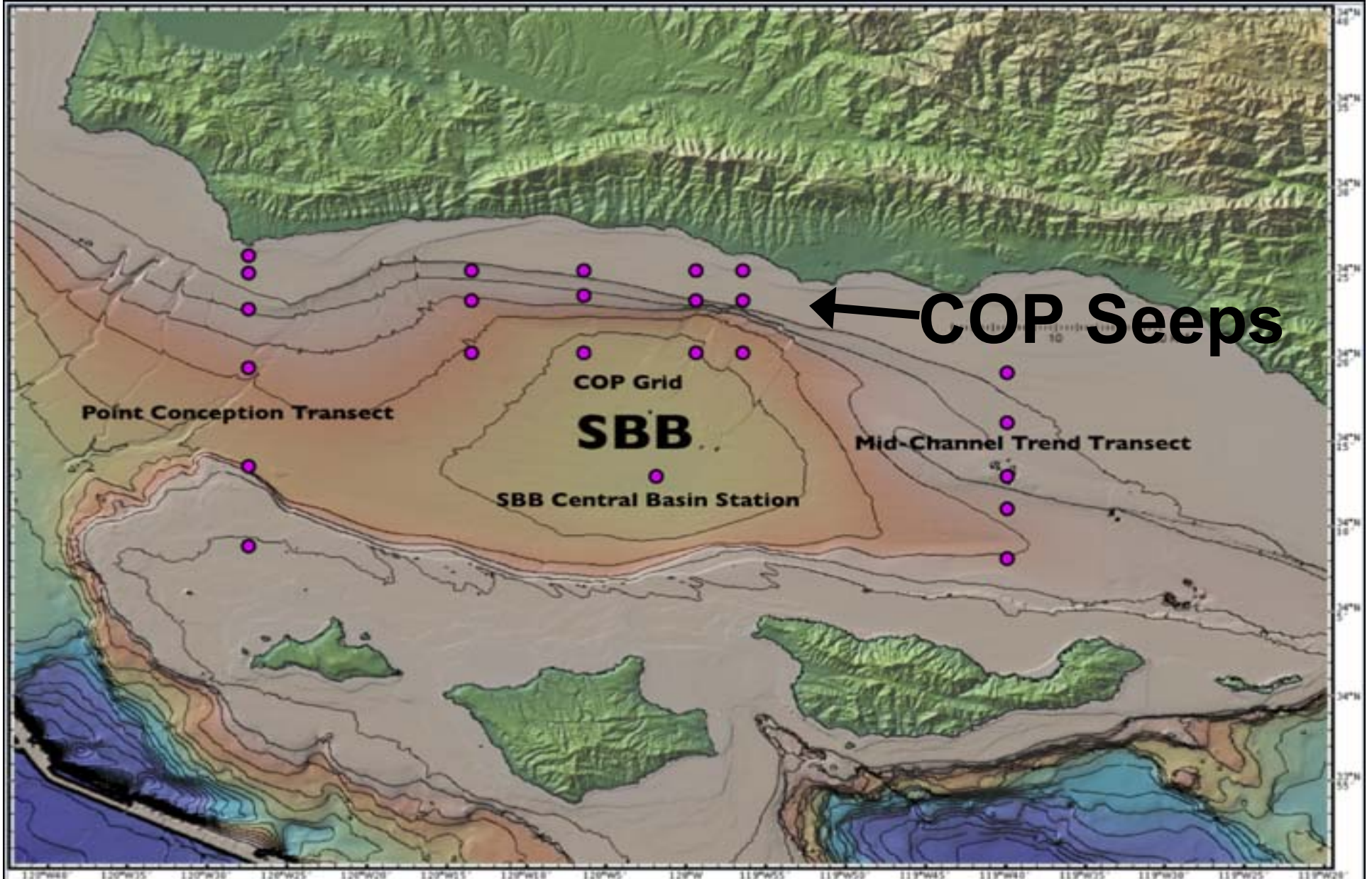
Geophysical Research Letters

28 NOVEMBER 2007
Volume 34 Number 22
American Geophysical Union

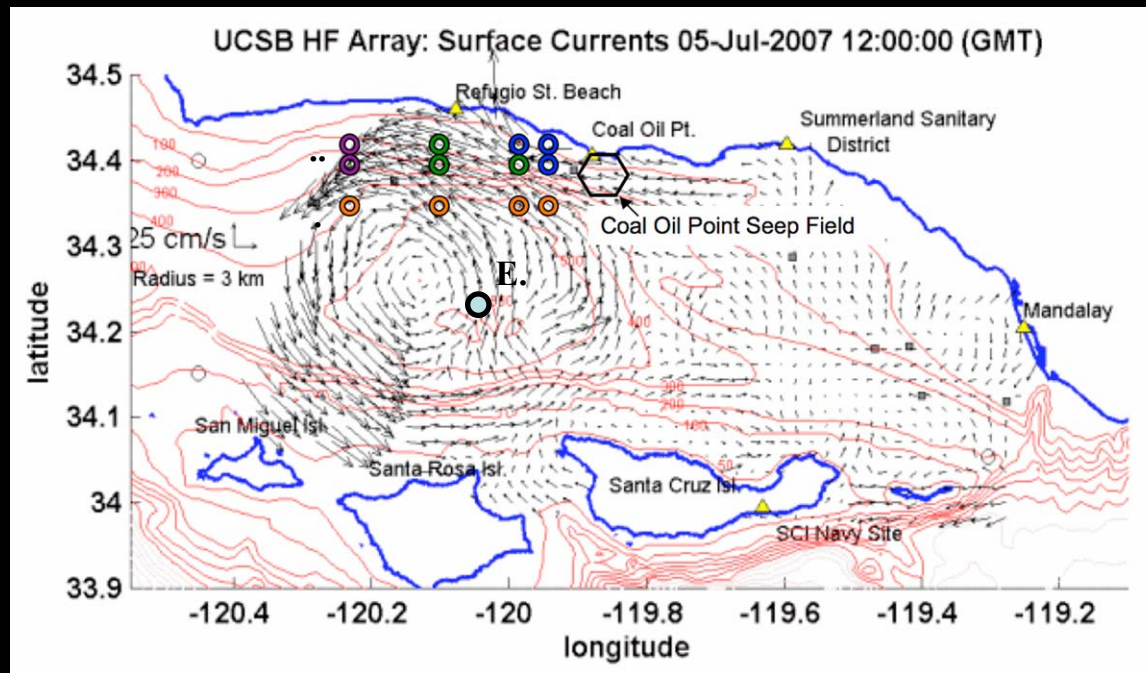


Methane release from massive underwater escape in California • Eruption forecasting and evacuation • El Niño events are triggered by surges of cold air from Asia

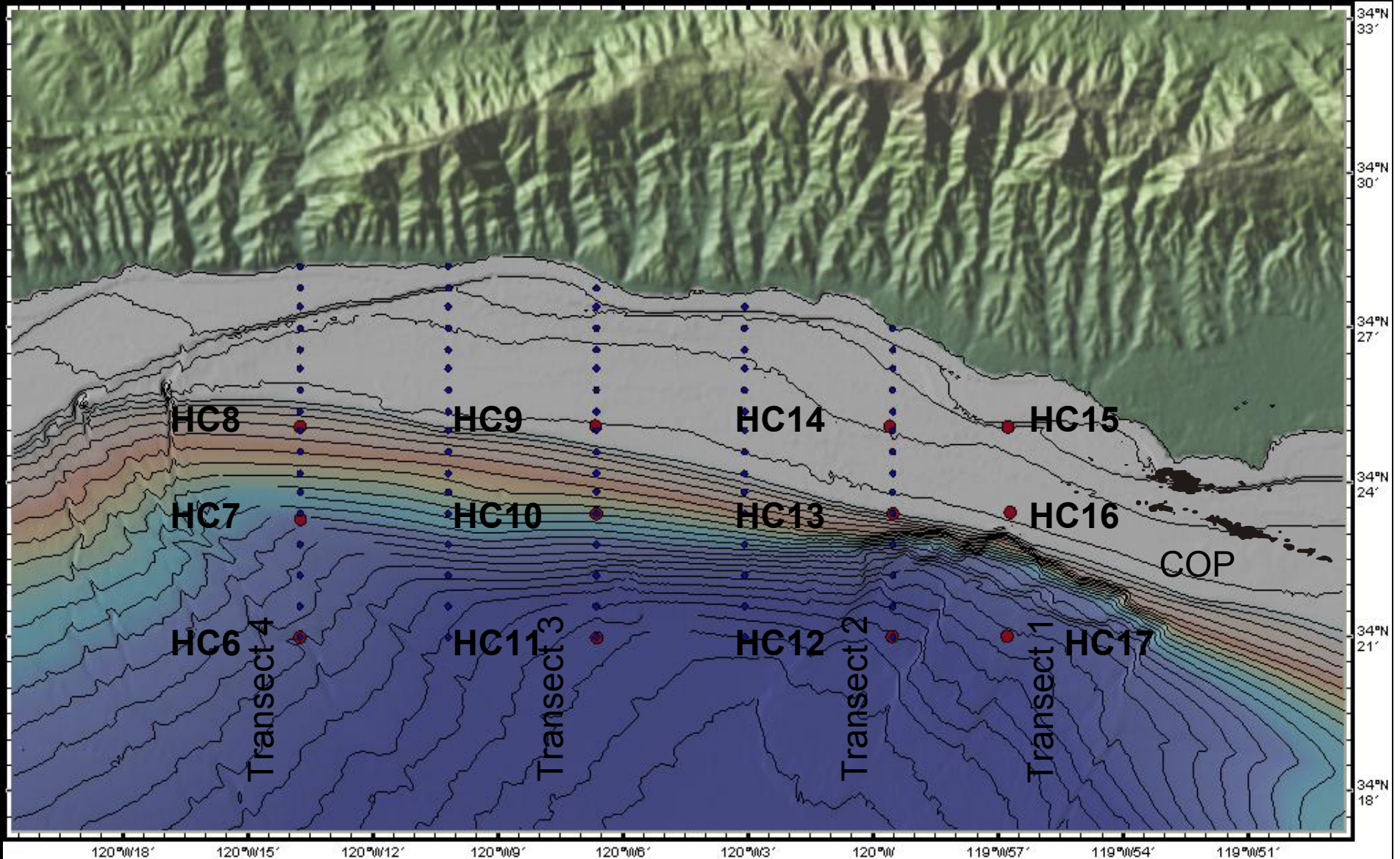
Santa Barbara Basin CH₄ Budget



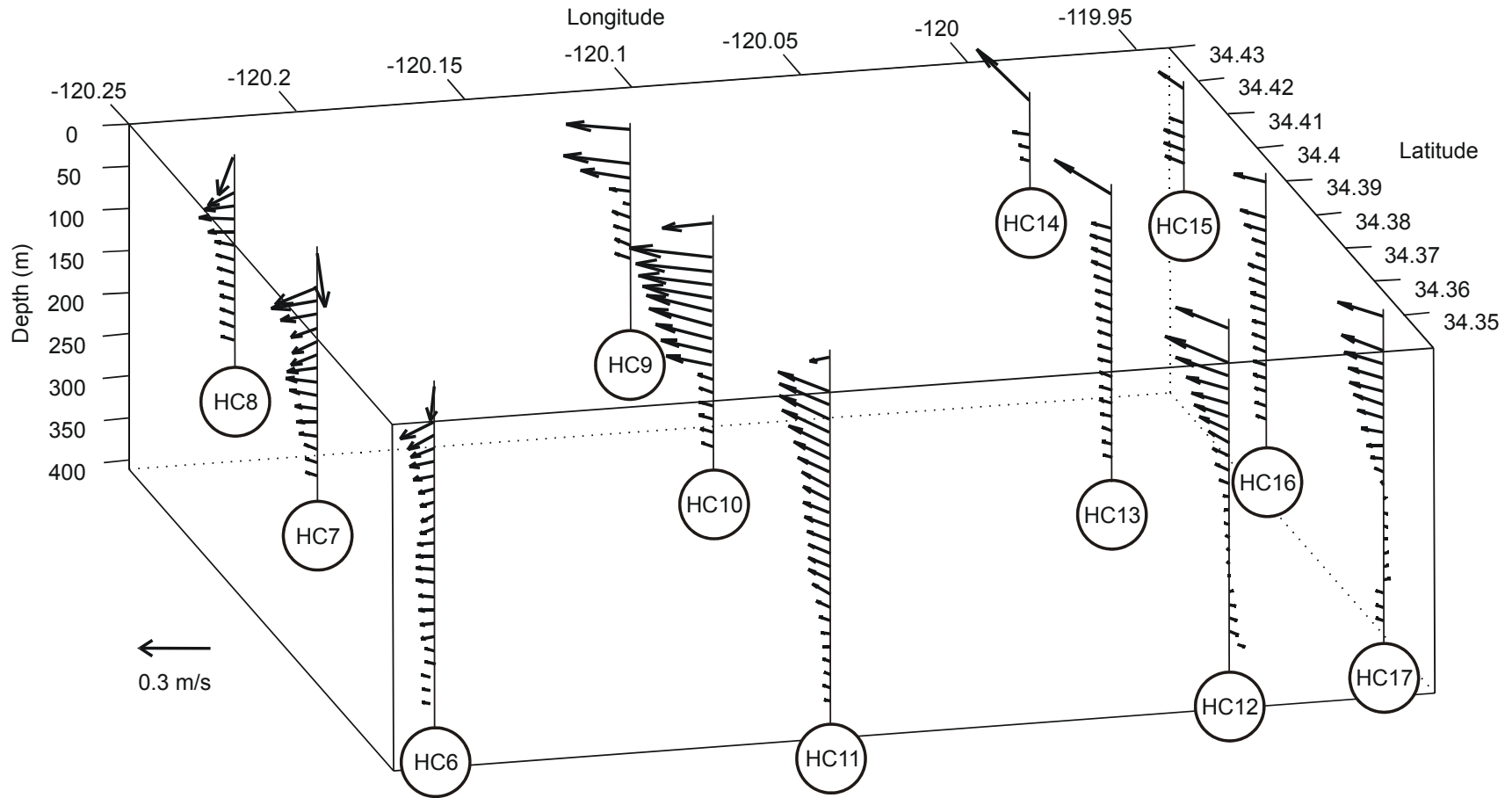
Santa Barbara Basin



Preliminary Budget: COP Plume



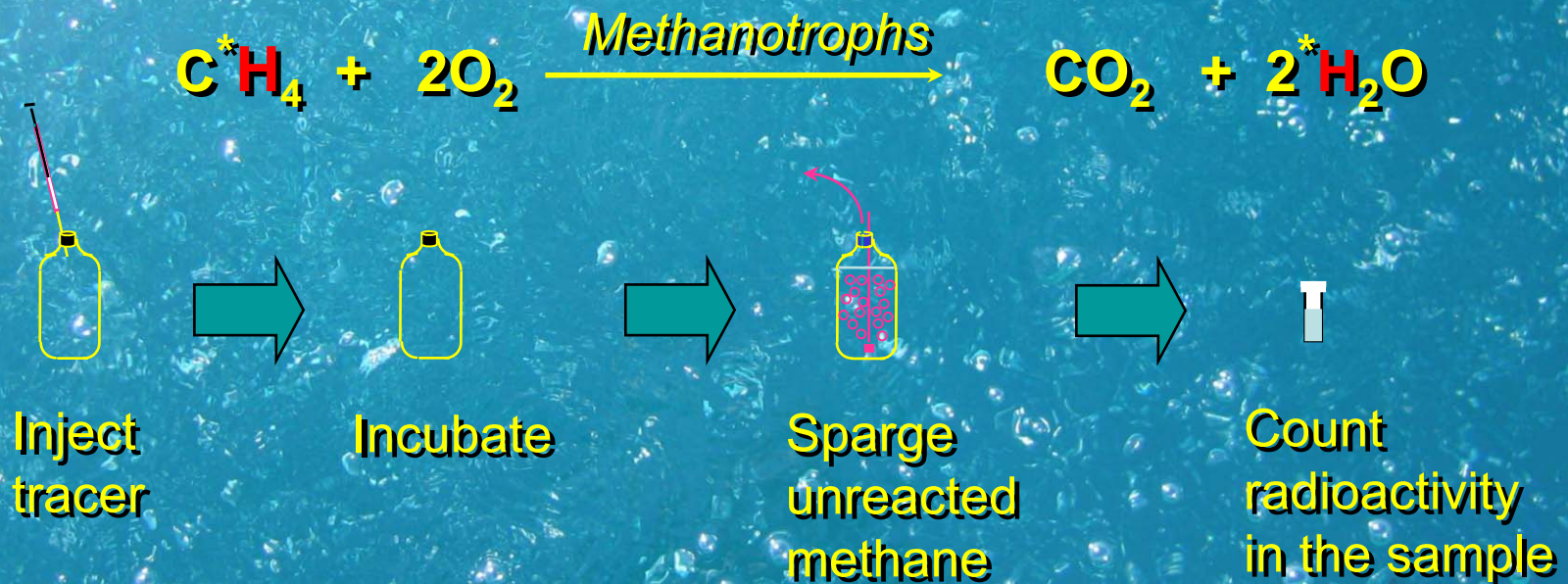
Preliminary Budget: COP Plume



Current Velocity Distributions

Water Column

Experimental Approach: Methane Oxidation Rate Measurements



Oxidation rate = Concentration \times Fraction oxidized

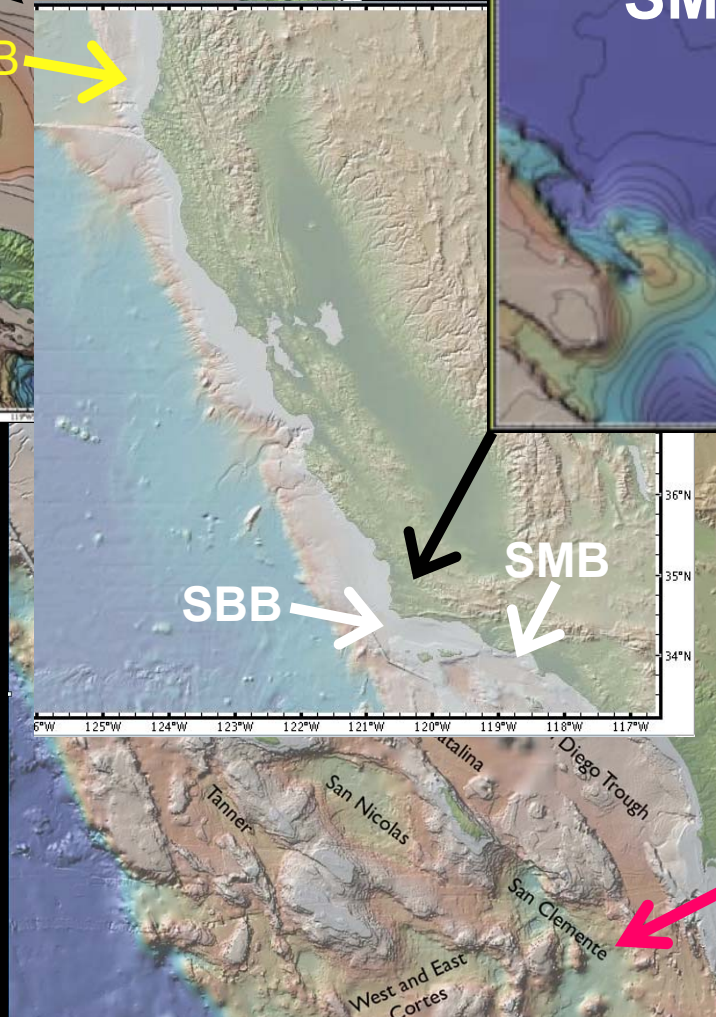
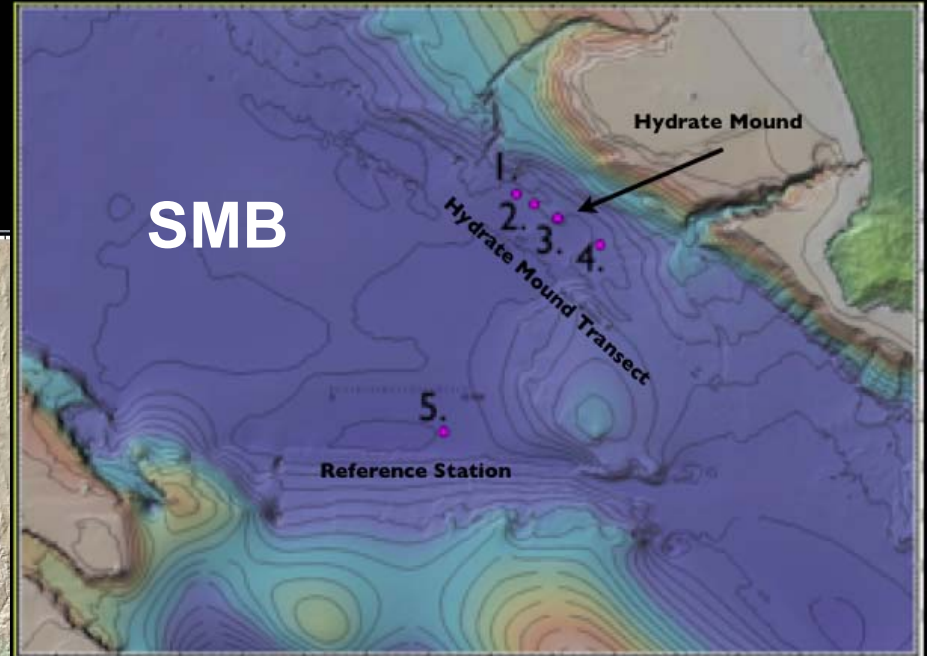
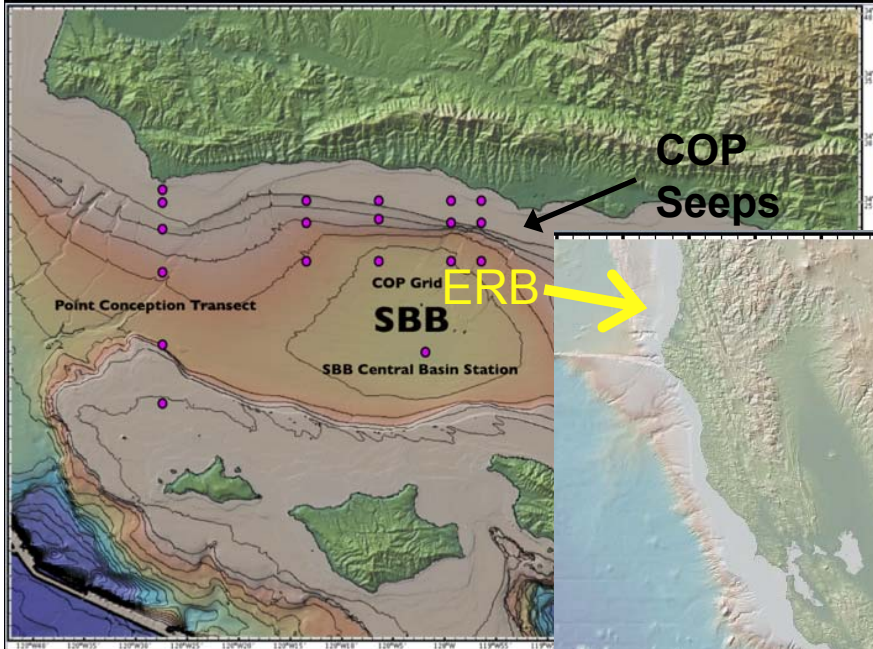
Potential Impact

- **A closed methane budget for the SBB will provide a critical case study on the efficiency of the methanotrophic biofilter for preventing methane release to the atmosphere.**

Objective 3

- **Determine the primary controls on aerobic methane oxidation in marine waters overlying environments with methane hydrates and cold seeps.**

Study Sites



ETNP

SCB?

Proposed Experiments

- **Methane Concentrations**
- **Methane Oxidation Rates**
- **Compare against:**
 - **Depth, Oxygen, Illumination, Water mass history, Circulation, Basin restriction, Proximity to shore, and other Environmental factors.**

Potential Impact

- **Quantitative relationships between environmental conditions and methane turnover can be used to predict the potential of marine methane to escape into the atmosphere, and will feed important parameters into carbon cycle models**

Schedule

2009

2010

2011

Objective 1

Mat Sampling

COP → SMB → ----->

Mat Analyses

COP/SIP → SMB/SIP ----->

Phylochip

COP/SBB ----->

Objective 2

Water Sampling

COP → SEEPS 09 COP/SBB ----->

CH₄ Analyses

COP → SEEPS 09 COP/SBB ----->

CH₄ Budget

SMB?

COP/SBB ----->

Objective 3

Sampling

COP → SEEPS 09 COP/SBB ----->

Analyses

COP → SEEPS 09 COP/SBB ----->

Targets of Opportunity: Phylochip, AK lakes (Ice & Ice-free), San Clemente Basin, ETNP

Milestones

- **Milestone 1: Successful installation and sea trial of the CTD rosette system and ADCP. 4/1/09.**
- **Milestone 2: Confirmation of $^3\text{H-CH}_4$ oxidation and $^{13}\text{C-CH}_4$ uptake by benthic microbial mats from Coal Oil Point seeps. 7/1/09.**
- **Milestone 3: Completion of the SEEPS 09 cruise. Estimated completion date for this milestone is 1/1/10, but the timing will necessarily depend on the UNOLS scheduling. Currently scheduled Aug 27 – Sep 15, 2009.**
- **Milestone 4: Conduct a preliminary analysis for mmo and 16SrRNA gene sequences for putative methanotrophs from the Santa Monica Basin, and compare to sequences from Coal Oil Point seeps. 7/1/10.**
- **Milestone 5: Complete a preliminary analysis of current velocity data and oxidation rate data from the SEEPS 09 cruise. 10/1/10.**
- **Milestone 6: Complete the ocean-going sampling program, and perform preliminary analysis of all physical and chemical data to ensure sufficient data for further analysis. 4/1/11.**